

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

{ NO. 4,520.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 **THAMES STREET.**
TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.
J. H. BARBER,
WM. LEE BARBER

Weekly Almanac.

DECUR.	SUN.	SUN.	MOON.	HIGH.
1848.	ris.	sets.	ris.	water.
9 SATURDAY,	7 30.4	30.5	68.6	54
10 SUNDAY,	7 30.4	30.3	ris.	57
11 MONDAY,	7 30.4	30.6	19.8	58
12 TUESDAY,	7 30.4	29.7	25.9	58
13 WEDNESDAY,	7 31.4	29.8	31.10	54
14 THURSDAY,	7 31.4	29.9	36.11	46
15 FRIDAY,	7 31.4	29.10	39	46

FULL MOON 10th day, 7h, 7m evening.

SELECTED TALE.

The Midnight Alarm.

I live in the outskirts of the city, in a house standing pretty much by itself, and as I have heard a good deal of late of house-breaking in various quarters, I made it a rule to see that all the doors and windows are properly fastened at night before retiring to rest. In addition to this I sleep in a room so situated that if any of the doors were attempted to be forced I would almost be sure to hear the noise.

Two nights ago I awoke, I think it must have been about midnight, with the impression that some noise had broken my slumber. After listening for a minute I heard a stealthy noise, as of some one using a key in a lock, and I started up, and on the door or a window. I crept to my own room door, and soon ascertained, that the noise proceeded, not from the front, but the basement, and could now hear quite distinctly the cautious working of a chisel, so far as I could guess, against the lower door.

I quickly put on my dressing gown and stole as gently as I could along the passage, to a point near the few steps which lead down to the basement, and from which I could see the door, while I was screened from observation myself. I say I could see the door, while in reality it was so pitch dark that I could see nothing, but I thought the robbers might probably have a light with them, and that the position I had taken up was consequently the only safe one. I was determined to wait till the villains had partly effected their purpose, and were fairly inside the door, and then pouncing upon them, deal as many heavy blows as I could with a good stout stick I held in my hand, and make one of them at least, should there be more, a prisoner. I knew how cowardly such wretches generally are, and that one strong arm coming unexpectedly upon them, might put to flight a whole dozen.

After some minutes, during which the noise was repeated several times, but without effect, I heard them commence the regular working of a saw or file, I could not determine which. It was worked very cautiously and discontinued at intervals, as if to allow time for listening. The ruffians, I thought, they have brought a supply of instruments, and are evidently determined to do their work, but they will find me prepared for them.

At this moment I was startled with a new noise—the opening of a door at my side.—I looked round. A light streamed from the servant's door, which was slowly opened and the girl appeared with a lighted candle in her hand. I of course, thought she too had heard the noise which had disturbed me, and was about to alarm the household. I therefore motioned her to silence, when to my surprise, without appearing to notice me, she glided swiftly across the passage and descended the stairs, stood at the door from which the noise had proceeded. I now heard her whisper softly, while at the same time the deeper mumble of a man's voice came from the outside.

Although I had remained quite cool hitherto, the blood now almost froze in my veins, for this was a girl of whom we held a very high opinion, and up to this time would have trusted with anything, and the idea of her thus consorting with robbers at the dead hours of the night horrified me very much. After a few minutes she turned round and began re-ascending the stairs.—While she did so I was struck with the impression of her features. There was a rigidity about them more like death than life, and her eye, which was also quite fixed, had the same time a wildness in it which almost made me shudder. When she reached the top of the stairs and just as she was about to walk across to her room, her eyes encountered mine, and then indeed I felt a shudder run through me with an intensity I never felt before, and I hope never to do again. It was not that there was anything menacing in their expression—that of course would have been nothing—but that I saw upon her face, with a horrible, wild,

glazed look, and then the balls rolling suddenly up, quite out of sight, left nothing visible but the white.

Before I was conscious what farther she did, she had disappeared, and I was again left in total darkness. I felt so strangely that I crept to a chair I knew to be standing near, and sat down. I continued for a considerable time in a half dozing state, unable to determine what to do or indeed scarcely able to think calmly on what had taken place. I was conscious that the noise at the basement door had again commenced and it puzzled me very much, but by and by it was gradually discontinued, and at length in the stillness of the night I fell into a deep sleep. When I next awoke it was daylight. My mother was standing beside me, and asked me anxiously why I sat where I did. Behind her stood the girl, looking, as I thought, very guilty. As I did not care to accuse her without reflection, I contented myself with merely asking if either had seen or heard anything during the night. The girl turned very pale and said, I dreamed, sir, that I saw you during the night in the passage, here and just as you are only wilder and stranger looking.

"But," I asked, "did you dream what you were doing in the passage?"
"Yes," she said, "I thought I went down to see the pig which mistress bought yesterday, and—"

While she was speaking I heard the noise of the night repeated, accompanied by a very audible grunt.

"What," I exclaimed, "have you put a pig down underneath the stairs, then?"
"Yes," said the mother. "I forgot to tell you of it last night."
I burst into a loud laugh. The mystery was now solved. The wrenching operation had been performed by the pig thrusting his snout into some corner, the saw had been at work when he gave his back a grateful scratch, and the girl had played the somnambulist.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other goods, and on Buildings, and Merchandise, on reasonable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen C. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN C. PECK, President.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

GLASS, CHINA WARE, &c.

THE entire stock, assigned by John T. Stanhope for the benefit of his creditors, consisting of Glass, Crockery and China ware. Paper Hangings, Fancy articles and Toys, are offered for sale at very low prices. Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine said stock, as the whole must be sold to close the concern.

Also some new and beautiful style LAMPS, or sale very cheap. W. H. CRANSTON, Assignee of J. T. Stanhope.

Fashionable Clothing,

At the Great

OREGON

CLOTHING STORE

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.

J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.
Newport, Sept. 30, 1848.

REMOVAL,

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot to SUDBURY STREET, about 8 rods South from his former location, keeps constantly a variety of Window Frames & Sashes, glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors, of various sizes. He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—
SARSAPARILLA.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity.
EDWARD BRINLEY & CO.,
No. 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston, and their authorized Agents.

Sole Agent for Newport, R. R. HAZARD.

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!

DR. ROBERTS'

Compound Sarsaparilla Pills.
R. J. TAYLOR and C. G. C. HAZARD
Sole Agents, Newport, R. I.

BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC NO. 72.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, viz:—

For pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, twelve thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, authorized by the same act, one thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the pay of clerk to acting superintendent of the western territory, one thousand dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs, two thousand dollars.

For expenses in negotiating treaties with the Chippewas, ratified April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to an agent and two interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, in addition to the former appropriation for this object, fifteen hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:—

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

For payment in money, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in goods, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For payment in money to the Chippewas

of Lake Superior, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seven thousand dollars.

For payment in money to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, seven thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for forty-six years, to be paid to the Chippewas of Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

TO THE PILLAGER BAND OF CHIPPEWAS INDIANS.

For limited annuity in goods, for five years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For purchase of two hundred beaver traps, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of seventy-five north-west guns stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, five hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGANAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For support of a blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, (Bob Cole,) stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to the three district chiefs, (two hundred and fifty dollars each,) stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For life annuity to one Wayne warrior, stipulated in the twenty first article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, (one thousand dollars having heretofore been appropriated) two thousand dollars.

For the use of the heirs of Hoth-In-cha, and his wife, Rebecca James, Chickasaw Indians, who were entitled to reservations of land under the Chickasaw treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which were sold, and the money paid into the hands of the Chickasaw agent in pursuance of said treaty and never accounted for, two thousand dollars.

For amount to make good the interest on investments in State stocks for the Chickasaw Indians, not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES.

For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel for shops, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred dollars.

TO THE CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity, for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For wagon maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For education, for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

TO THE DELEWARES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of the twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty six sections of land set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and fourth article of the treaty of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

TO THE IOWAS.

For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.

For limited annuity for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

TO THE KANSAS.

For one year's interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, in lieu of investment, per second article of the treaty of fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

TO THE MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, and one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, six hundred dollars.

hundred and twenty dollars.

For education, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the eighth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

For payment of improvements on the lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand seven hundred and one dollars and sixty-eight cents.

TO THE EEL RIVERS (MIAMIES.)

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first August, eighteen hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty, and separate article of the treaty, of thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE MENOMONIES.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, three thousand dollars.

From the St. Louis Republic, Nov. 23.

LATEST FROM NEW MEXICO.

Mr. J. M. White arrived in this city on Tuesday night from New Mexico. He left Santa Fe on the 18th of last month.

On the day of his departure from Santa Fe, Gen. Lane, appointed to the Governorship of Oregon, and Maj. Meek, marshal of the Territory, arrived at that place, escorted by Lieut. Hawkins, in command of a company of mounted riflemen. It was understood that they would remain only four days in Santa Fe, allowing sufficient time to make up an outfit of pack animals, and then take up their march for California. Gen. Lane and the entire command were in excellent health.

Mr. White met Kit Carson, with the express for Oregon, at Whetstone, on the 24th of October. Reed's train, from Lexington, was met at Cedar Springs on the 25th. F. X. Aubrey and Captain Augney were at the Lower Cimarrone Springs, going on well. Mr. Aubrey left at Los Vegas, during the summer, forty-six animals, which were stolen by the Indians on the 13th of October, together with two hundred and forty animals belonging to the government. One of the men in charge, an American named Williams, was killed.

In Santa Fe the times were dull, and goods of every description were selling at prices as low as those in St. Louis by retail. It was the opinion of old established American residents of Santa Fe, that there were goods enough there to last the consumption for three years. Some persons in Santa Fe, pretended to have fears of another attempt at insurrection, this winter, but there was not much danger of it. Every thing was peaceable at Taos when Mr. W. left.

Mr. W. has been engaged in mining operations in New Mexico, and brought in with him \$58,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion.

From Mr. White we have also received the Santa Fe Republican, of the 18th of October, from which we are able to condense a good many items of interest.

A census of New Mexico has been taken from which it appears that the population of the territory—not including the county of Valencia—is 32,225; of which 28,151 are classed as whites, and 4,075 as Indians.

Lt. Col. Washington, civil and military commandant of New Mexico, arrived at Santa Fe on the 10th ult., from Monterey, by way of Chihuahua. He was well received. Col. Washington left Monterey, as our readers know, in July last, with a command, part of which was destined for California. They pursued their march without molestation, and indeed, received the hospitalities of the Mexicans, until their arrival at Chihuahua; where, after making all necessary arrangements, the command on the 4th of September, separated. Col. Washington nursing his route to Santa Fe with him two companies of the 2d dragoons and two companies of the 1st, under the command of Capt. Rucker. The distance which they had to march is set down at 1300 miles. The distance from Chihuahua to Santa Fe is stated at 1200 miles, and the average march per day to Chihuahua is set down at 20 miles, and thence to Santa Fe 17 miles.

On the 11th Col. Washington assumed the direction of military and civil affairs in New Mexico. By a general order, of that date, the troops were distributed. Light company C, 3d artillery, and company H, 2d dragoons garrison Santa Fe.

The Republican contains the proceedings of a convention of delegates of the people of New Mexico, "to form a constitution, and apply to Congress for a state or territorial Government, and to do such other acts as to them may seem for the interest of the people." A majority of the convention were Mexicans. Antonio Jose Martin, of Taos, was elected president, and J. M. Giddings, secretary, and the business of the convention was transacted mainly through an interpreter.

The only official act of this body was the adoption of a petition, on behalf of the people of New Mexico, to the Congress of the United States, in which they ask for the speedy organization of a territorial civil Government for New Mexico. They represent that the organic and statute laws, promulgated by authority of the United States, Sept. 22d, 1846, with some few alterations, would be desirable to them. That they desire the appointment of a Governor, Secretary of the Territory, United States marshal, District Attorney, and Judges, and all the usual rights of appeal from the Territorial Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States.

They "respectfully but firmly protest against the dismemberment of our (their) territory, in favor of Texas, or for any cause." They furthermore say—"We do not desire to have domestic slavery within our borders until the time shall arrive for our admission into the Union, we desire to be protected by Congress against their introduction among us. A local Legislature is asked for, and that their interests may be represented by a delegate in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, it was "Resolved, That the petition of the people of New Mexico in convention assembled, to the Congress of the United States, be forwarded to Hon. Thomas H. Benton, and the Hon. John M. Clayton, and that they be requested to represent the interests of this territory, in the Senate of the United States."

It appears from a statement in the Republican, that two of the delegates refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

This convention was held in pursuance of a proclamation issued by the acting Governor of the territory, Donaciana Vigil.

At one of the meetings, we observe, the claim of Texas to any portion of the territory of New Mexico, and the recommendation of the President of the United States that it be attached to the same, were denounced in strong terms.

It is noticed as evidence that they "are not residing in a begonia land," that the Rev. Mr. Wilson preaches every Sunday to large congregations of the Santa Feans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *BRITANNIA*, Capt. Lang, arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, in about seventeen days from Liverpool. She brings seven days later news and 22 passengers, among whom is set down another of the Rothschild family.

Of commercial affairs generally, we may say that the Cotton market remains steady, with a slight advance on some qualities, while flour and grain had fallen. The money market was easy, and the government funds were rising.

The Cholera had ceased to be an alarm.

The Adelphi Theatre, Glasgow, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The total amount of property saved will not amount to £10. Strangely enough the company were rehearsing the "Ocean Monarch, or the ship on Fire," when the flames were discovered.

The American ship *Burgundy*, formerly a New York and Havre packet, Capt. Hunt, was wrecked 14th inst., on the Longsand, about twenty-five miles north of the North Foreland. The vessel was bound from Bremen to New Orleans, with 300 emigrants. All the passengers and crew were taken from the wreck. The barque *Atlantic*, Capt. Foster, of and from Bremen for New York, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands, same day, and the master, two passengers and boy lost. The remainder of the passengers, a large number, and crew were saved.

On her last voyage from New York to Southampton, the *Hermann* met with considerable damage. Notice had been given that she would not sail on the 20th inst.

IRELAND.—A week's later intelligence from this country does not convey any event of importance.

There is still some under-current of "sedition" lingering in Dublin, and it is said that the authorities are in possession of information as to the existence of many of the clubs. On the 15th the police were actively engaged in searching for arms in the obscure streets and lanes of the city.

The convicted prisoners O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue had reached Dublin from Clonmel, to be present at the Court of Queen's Bench on the 20th the day set apart for hearing the arguments of the prisoners' counsel on the writs of error in their cases.

Some twenty of the persons arrested under the "Crown security act" have been discharged from custody by orders from the Castle.

We copy the following paragraph from a *Waterford paper*:

There is no limit to the number of persons who have determined to emigrate to America from this country. Were it our poor population, supplied with funds we would not regret, but the stream is from cash.

FRANCE.—This country remains much the same as at the date of the previous advices. There have been the usual number of petty street riots, but nothing has occurred threatening any serious disturbance of the public peace. The canvass for President is going on, and the prospects of Louis Napoleon are thought by some to improve, while others speak of Cavaignac's success with greater confidence.

The new Constitution of the Republic was formally promulgated on the 12th of November by appropriate ceremonies. The weather was bad, and the letter-writers to the London newspapers state that there was a total lack of enthusiasm on the occasion, which is to be ascribed either to the rain or political disaffection, as any one pleases to think.

The National Assembly are engaged in discussing matters of finance. Marrast has been re-elected President of that body.

AUSTRIA.—Martial law reigns at Vienna, and some military executions have taken place. Robert Blum, a deputy to the Germanic Parliament of Frankfurt, was shot in pursuance of a sentence of court martial on the 9th of November. A report was circulated by the German papers, that the same fate had befallen Messenhausen, the commander of the National Guard of Vienna, but this is not confirmed by the latest advices from that city.

It is impossible to describe the gloom which the execution of Blum has caused in Vienna. The subdued tone of conversation in the *cafes* and other places of public resort, the mysterious whisper, the suspicious glance, all betray the public uneasiness. Arrests, frequent, numerous, and secret, are the order of the day.

Lieutenant Field-Marshal Welden has been appointed Governor of Vienna, as Prince Windischgratz is to command the army against Hungary.

The accounts from Hungary are of a most warlike character. The combined force of Prince Windischgratz estimated at 102,000 men, are divided into three divisions, and have already in part crossed the frontier. Jalachich's division are among the troops that have left. A body of 30,000 men remain in Vienna, which offers a picturesque appearance at night, as the military bivouac round watchfires in some of the squares and streets. The Hungarian army is reported to be 80,000 strong. The Polish General Bem, and Pulsky, are reported to be at Pesth, which is for the present moment the Hungarian headquarters; and great preparations for defence are being made. But in addition to the combined armies of Windischgratz and Jalachich, General Buchner is advancing from the southern provinces, and General Nigan from Styria, so that there are no less than 150,000 men actually in the field against Hungary. The Prince confidently hopes to terminate the campaign before the spring.

The Emperor has decided upon fixing his residence at Prague. The large towns of Gratz, Brun, Leuberg, and Innsbruck are said to have been declared in a state of siege.

ITALY.—A letter from Turin of the 11th of November, states that the agitation for the realization of the dream of Italian independence is about to be revived at Florence. It is said that the new liberal Tuscan ministry entertains the project of convoking a constituent assembly at Florence, for the purpose of urging the King of Sardinia to undertake a fresh crusade against Austria.

The municipal authorities of Milan had resigned, being unable to satisfy the rapacious demands of the imperial hordes. The Governor of Mantua had refused to recognize the armistice granted by Ferdinand.

Naples is tranquil, though rumors of plots and coming disturbances are current. Letters from Sicily state that Palermo and Messina were quiet, and the armistice was honorably respected by both parties. The French Admiral had not returned to Naples. The *Friedland*, 100 guns, and one steamer of the French squadron, alone remained in the bay. All the British squadron, as usual, continued at its moorings. The opposition journal *La Liberta* had been suspended, by order of the government for three days.

A riot at Rome on account of the Jews, had been quelled by the military.

PRUSSIA.—The affairs of this kingdom are in much disorder.

Berlin has been placed under martial law, in consequence of an attempt made by a fragment of the National Assembly to continue its sittings, and to exercise the highest rights of a legal parliament subsequently to its late prorogation by the ministers of the crown. The Burger Guard, a body of armed citizens, appeared to have hesitated to obey the order for the surrender of the arms intrusted to it by the state, which the several legions were commanded to deposit before five o'clock of the afternoon of the 12th inst., at certain fixed places, where the arms were to remain until the re-organization of the corps. For these reasons the government proceeded that same evening to declare the capital in a state of siege, and a proclamation was at once published by Gen. Wrangle, as the senior officer commanding the Marches of Brandenburg, by which the fullest effect was to be given to this measure. The clubs and political assemblies, including the residue of the National Assembly in the *Schutzenhaus*, are closed; the incendiary placards with which the walls of Berlin have been covered for months are to be subjected to the control of the police, and no arms are to be borne by civilians.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 25th, informs us that the cholera had disappeared. Incendiary fires were very numerous. Wallachia is at last tranquil. Maghiere, the rebel leader, who had fled into Transylvania, on the approach of the Ottoman troops, has been followed up to his retreat, and driven out by Ismail Pacha, and compelled to disperse his followers, with the loss of his arms and ammunition.

In consequence of some suspicion respecting the loyalty of some of the officers, the government are to leave Constantinople immediately.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 4.

SENATE.—The Senate organized at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Douglass gave notice that he should introduce a bill for establishing territorial governments in Nebraska, Minnesota, New Mexico and California.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that he should introduce a bill to provide for taking the census.

Messrs. King, Turney, and Davis, were appointed a Committee to join a Committee on the part of the House for the purpose of waiting on the President.

HOUSE.—The House met at noon. The roll was called, and 178 members were present. Messrs. Brackman and Greeley were sworn.

Mr. Wilson made some remarks explanatory of the election of a member from Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Sibley, the subject was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Evans moved that the seats be drawn by lot. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Dec. 5.

SENATE.—The Message was received read and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Greeley gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to discourage speculations in and establish Homesteads upon the Public Lands.

Mr. Goggin gave notice of a bill to reduce the rates of postage to five cents for all distances.

Mr. Broadhead moved to print 1500 copies of the President's Message with the accompanying documents. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved 10,000 copies, which was lost. Mr. Henly moved a reference to the printing contract, lost, and the House adj.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 6.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate reports from the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cameron moved to go into an election for chaplain. Objections being raised on account of a quorum not being present, it was negatived, and the Senate adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rockwell of Ct., moved to appoint a chaplain. On taking the vote Mr. Gurley received 156, and Mr. Dewey 16.

A message was received from the President, returning the Oregon Bill, which he had signed, and which was ordered to be printed.

Two resolutions were offered, which lie over and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

SENATE.—Mr. King of Ala., offered appropriate resolutions upon the demise of Dixon H. Lewis, late a Senator from that State, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A debate was commenced upon resolutions for reporting and printing the proceedings of the House.

BY THE MAIL.

CHOLERA.—The ship *New York*, Capt. Lines, arrived on Friday night, in twenty-two days from Havre, with 328 steerage and 17 cabin passengers. She had a fine run to the neighborhood of Cape Sable, but was there delayed by light winds.

On the fourteenth day out a case of sickness called cholera appeared among the steerage passengers, and at the time of her arrival there had been nineteen cases, of which some had proved fatal. Two or three have also deceased since they were landed at quarantine. In all, six have died.

Dr. Whiting, the health officer, reports the ship to be perfectly clean, and the food and habits of the passengers in general favorable to health. They are of the better class of emigrants, mostly German and Swiss, and among their principal articles of subsistence during the voyage has been portable soup of a nutritious character. There was no cholera in Havre at the time of her departure.

On Sunday all the steerage passengers were taken from the ship on board the steamboat *Sampson* to the United States stores, within the hospital walls, and are housed in those buildings.

The cabin passengers have all come up to the city, and so has the steamboat *Sampson*, that took up the passengers.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

THE ELEPHANT AT LARGE!—Considerable excitement, as well as amusement was created on Tuesday, on the occasion of landing an elephant which arrived here from Calcutta, for Raymond & Waring's menagerie, in the ship *Talisman*. It is in charge of a native keeper, who, on going ashore, mounted upon the elephant's head to direct his course in his accustomed manner. The elephant, possibly aware that he had arrived in a free country, proceeded to take the largest liberty, and at once threw his keeper with great violence through the window of a glass and china store, making considerable havoc with the contents; not satisfied, however, with this performance, he entered the store, but the appearance of things there not suiting his lordship, he left and walked into the bonding warehouses of Mr. Driggs in West street. The clerks and book-keepers not relishing his looks, gave him plenty of room, when the keeper, with the assistance of a number of individuals, finally succeeded in chaining him until evening, when he was conducted to the menagerie. —N. Y. Express.

Hudson Bay Toilet.—The manner of dressing ourselves to resist the cold was curious. We will describe C— as a type for the rest. After donning a pair of deerskin trousers, he proceeded to put on pair of moose-skin moccasins. Then a pair of blue cloth leggings were hauled over his trousers, partly to keep snow from sticking to them and partly for warmth. After this he put on a leather capote edged with fur. The coat was very warm, being lined with flannel and over-lapped very much in front. It was fastened with a scarlet worsted belt around the waist, and a loop at the throat. A pair of thick mittens made of deerskin hung round his shoulders by a worsted cord, and his neck was wrapped in a huge shawl, over the mighty folds of which his good humored visage beamed like the sun on the edge of a fog-bank. A fur cap with ear pieces completed his costume.

Ballantyne's Hudson Bay.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIDDLEBORO'.—THREE LIVES LOST.—Yesterday, as William Castles, Merchant Pitsley, Eben Clark and two boys, sons of the latter, were crossing the "Long Pond" in Middleboro', in tacking the boat, capsized her. They all got hold of the boat, and Castles swam with her in tow for about an hour, until he could easily touch the bottom; he then took the two boys and attempted to gain the shore with them, but the wind blowing very hard he did not succeed, but was picked up insensible with one of the boys. The other boy with Pitsley and Clark, were drowned. Pitsley's body was entangled in a rope belonging to the boat, and thereby brought up; the other two had not been recovered at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Pitsley leaves a wife and seven children, Clark a wife and two children. It is stated that they had been drinking rather freely in Freetown. Castles recovered shortly after he was picked up. Pitsley belongs to Freetown, the others to Middleboro'. —New Bedford Union.

A singular legend of Elizabethtown, Ky. is yet remembered and practised by many young men and good natured old bachelors. At the christening of the town all the single young men under seventy five had a formal meeting, and resolved that in all future time every young lady who visited the village and expressed herself pleased with the place should have an offer of marriage from some member of the association. If no one volunteered in this valuable enterprise, the whole association were to submit to draft. —Boston Post.

A LONG VOYAGE.—The ship *Sweden*, Captain Nott, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Manila, has been absent on the voyage around the world, four hundred and twenty-nine days, had visited five ports, sailed 43,600 miles, and has been at sea 354 days; making an average of 123 1-6 miles per day.

Boston Trav., Monday.

JAMES R. VINEYARD, who was expelled from the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, for the murder of a fellow member, two or three years since, has been returned to the next Legislature by the men of Grant county.

MR. EDWARD MERRILL was killed at East Thomaston, Me., by the fall of Pillsbury's grain store, underneath which he was repairing a boat.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The following information brought by Lieut. Looser, of the Army, on his arrival at New Orleans from Monterey, is copied from the New Orleans papers of the 24th ult.:

The whole valley of Sacramento may be said to be one vast deposit of gold, the metal lying, in more or less abundance, from the crags of the Sierra Nevada to the embouchures of that river, and its many tributaries. People were completely engrossed in collecting it, to the abandonment of almost every other occupation. Produce and articles of clothing were at exorbitantly high rates, and labor was scarcely to be hired at any price. As an example, a cargo of Chilean flour, nothing to be compared in quality to American flour, was lately sold at San Francisco at \$14 a barrel; the same, when conveyed to the gold region, readily produced the speculator three times the amount of the outlay. Every other species of food was equally enhanced in value, on reaching the *placers*; the same may be said of implements for digging, and removing deposit, such as spades, shovels, picks, etc.

With regard to labor, as much as a dollar and a half an hour has been paid in the construction of wharves at San Francisco, to facilitate the landing of the cargoes of vessels recently arrived. There was much difficulty in keeping the sailors on board the ships that touched at San Francisco; on the first opportunity, they deserted, and hastened on to the valley of the Sacramento to swell the multitude of gold-diggers. Some short time before the departure from Monterey of the gentlemen above alluded to a number of men deserted the United States sloop *Warren*, stealing one of the ship's boats for that purpose. There is, however, one great drawback on the fortune-making, which is now going on in the gold region of California. The labor, we learn, is horribly fatiguing, requiring immense stamina, moral and physical, to enable a man to bear up against it.

The gold-seekers are obliged to stand, during their operations, nearly up to their knees in water, and the occupation of separating the metal from the soil, unless the individual's fingers are as indurated and horny as a field-negro's heel, quickly lays bare the flesh to the bone. Many, unaccustomed to this toil, after a few days' trial abandon the *placers* and return to their ordinary occupations. It is here the sons of labor have a manifest advantage, and the most successful adventurers are those whose former avocations have fully developed their thumbs and sinews.

By direction of Gov. Mason gold dust would be received at the custom house, at San Francisco, in payment of duties, with the privilege to the payer of redeeming the same in coin, one half in 90 and the other half in 180 days.

There were no U. S. vessels of war on men left Monterey.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A French paper says: A banditti, consisting of eight persons, were recently arrested during the night, in a village near Venice. As it was too late to transport them elsewhere, they were put into a dungeon, and the chief of the band, notorious for his cruelty and the number of assassinations he had committed, was confined in an old tower which had been uninhabited for some time. Towards midnight, the sentinel who was near the tower, having heard at first oaths, and afterwards groans, reported this to the local authorities. Little importance was attached to it, and they waited till morn to confirm the circumstances; but what was their astonishment when, at the break of day, they repaired to the tower, they found the prisoner dead, and all his limbs mangled. In order to discover the cause of so terrible a death, they deposited in the same place several pieces of poisoned food. At the end of two days, thirty-six serpents were found dead in the same place.

A MEMBER FOR LIFE, IF NOT A LIFE MEMBER.—A young gentleman who was more fond of ladies' society than good sermons, invited a daughter of one of our millionaires to attend church with him to hear a sermon by a distinguished divine of the orthodox faith. It so happened that the eloquent preacher preached that afternoon what is called a charity sermon; and our young gentleman not having "come prepared" for such an occurrence, called upon his fair companion for a loan of the wherewith to respond to the call of the "contribution box."

"Have you any money?" said he to the miss, "and if so, will you lend me a trifle?" "I have a bill," said the lady, offering him a bank note, which he suddenly took and dropped into the plate. The next day he called upon his fair creditor to pay up.

"How large a bill was that you gave me yesterday?" said he, as he drew a one dollar note from his wallet.

"Fifty dollars," was the reply.

Mr. H—'s hands fell upon his lap, and for about three minutes he looked steadily into the lady's face without uttering a word. At length he gave a long, low whistle, rose slowly from his seat, bid the lady good night said he would call again, and left for home.

Now fifty dollars to Mr. H— was no trifling sum, for he was "only a clerk" on a small salary; but he "scratched round," raised the money and paid it over. That was the last contribution he has ever made to any charitable fund, and as for charity sermons, they are his abhorrence. He considers himself a "life-member" of every benevolent institution in the country.

N. Y. Day Book.

VERY WET.—A seaman, who had escaped a very dreadful shipwreck on the coast of Maine, was asked by a moral lady how he felt when struggling between life and death in the waves, replied—"Wet, madam, very wet."

COL. WHITE'S regiment of 1000 men for the government of Yucatan has been sent to the State Prison from Sussex county, N. J., during the two past years, have been brought to this miserable condition by intemperance.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—We find in the Boston Atlas several interesting communications from a correspondent in the copper mine region of Lake Superior. One of them details some remarkable discoveries which have been recently made a few miles interior from the mouth of the Ontonagon river. A large mass of native copper—weight estimated at 7 tons—was found in the loose ground. A vast amount of labor has been expended upon it. Every inch had been battered and hammered over, and attempts had been made to pry it up and place it on a platform. All this was the labor of a race of beings long since passed away. There is too much skill manifested for the present race of Indians, and yet the workings are too ancient to have been those of white men.

Many loads of rude stone hammers are found buried a few feet beneath the surface. They are so abundant that in stoning up a cellar, it was found more convenient to use them than to throw them out. Hemlock trees two feet in diameter, and, from examination, two and three hundred years old, are growing over the workings, and have to be felled to enable the miners to excavate the earth. Remains of charred wedges and leaves and copper gads are found under these trees and under the principal mass. These ancient workings can be traced for more than a half mile through the forest, and an expenditure of \$50,000 at this time, would not pay for the accomplishment of an equal amount of labor.

Their great antiquity would seem to carry us back to other tribes. Yet it is not impossible that the present Indians may be the descendants of those who wrought them.

A YOUNG LADY IN SAILOR'S CLOTHES.—A Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald serves up the following bit of romance:

A brig arrived here a few days ago, having on board a young lady, of very respectable connections, who reside in P—, from whence the vessel sailed. She is about seventeen or eighteen years old, very pretty, though looking a little masculine from having her ringlets cut off. It appears that she did not ship as a sailor, but stowed herself away on board, and was not discovered until after the vessel had got to sea—when the captain discovered that he had an extra hand; and upon questioning him, (her) he said he had a brother in Charleston, whom he wished to see—that his father would not consent, so he had run away. The captain not suspecting anything, made him "turn to," scrub down decks, and go aloft—which she did with consummate bravery, even in gales of wind, singing out, "straighten up," to the old tars when reefing top-sails. It was not until they were near this port that her sex was discovered. It turns out that she was anxious to accompany the vessel, and was anxious to accompany the vessel, and was anxious to accompany the vessel.

discovery of the trick, would not "acknowledge the corn," but put out in the cars for Georgia, the morning after the arrival, leaving his friend to take care of herself. She is now under the charge of the captain, and will be taken back to her family.

AWFUL DEATH.—The *Taunton Gazette* relates the case of the sudden death of Dominic Dassance, of East Foxboro' in the town of Mansfield, on Friday last week. Mr. Dassance went to a small farm which he owned in the northerly part of Mansfield, called the Wm. Dunham place, with his oxen and ox wagon after a load of wood, but not returning as his family expected, his son Shubael, went in pursuit of him, fearing some calamity had befallen his father. It was past sunset, and cloudy. On arriving in the woods situated one and a half miles distant from home, he found the team with the hub end of the axle-tree of near fore wheel of the wagon confined to a tree and made fast, and his father wedged in by his neck, between the said axle-tree and tree entirely dead, with the wagon loaded with wood. He immediately flung off the forward tier of the wood, lifted in the lifeless remains of his father into the wagon and drove home. There was snow upon the ground, and it is conjectured that Mr. Dassance was walking behind his team, when, on perceiving the wagon was likely to come in contact with the tree, sprang forward to turn the oxen, stumbled and fell and rose in the very instant to be caught in the manner found which caused his death.

The names of privates are published to whom have been awarded certificates of merit for distinguished services at the battles in Mexico. They number one hundred and ninety one. In virtue of these certificates they receive two dollars per month extra pay from the date of the engagement to the close of their service; and the certificates conferred on soldiers who have died before receiving them will be deposited with the second auditor of the treasury, for the benefit of their heirs; and in cases of discharged soldiers they will be retained in the adjutant general's office until applied for, when proof will be required that the applicants are the persons entitled to them. A deserter forfeits all claim to certificate. —Boston Post.

A "CONSUMMATION."—Upon a wedding occasion in this city, a few evening since, at which a small house was crowded with guests, the marriage service of the Episcopal Church was just concluded by the benediction, when the whole party came simultaneously into each others embrace by the giving way of the floor of the apartment; precipitating bride, bridegroom, parents, priest and friends in one confused heap into the space beneath. The distance was not great, and no one was hurt very much, and so all agreed to adjourn to a neighbor's house and take the usual congratulations in a less hurried and more agreeable manner.

Roch. Dem.

Nine of the ten prisoners who have been sent to the State Prison from Sussex county, N. J., during the two past years, have been brought to this miserable condition by intemperance.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We procured copies of the Message from New York, which were received and distributed on Thursday morning. If any of our subscribers have not yet read the document, they will be supplied on application at the office.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held yesterday, before D. C. Denham, Coroner, on the body of Giffey Thurston, a colored woman, aged about eighty-four years, found dead at her house in Young street, supposed to have died in a fit. Verdict of the Jury "Died by the act of God."

The deceased resided alone in the house and had not been seen for several days, it is therefore not known how long she had been dead.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR.—We take pleasure in announcing to the travelling public, the arrival of this staunch and comfortable boat, which has recently taken her place in the Fall River line, under the command of that deservedly popular and efficient officer, Capt. Jewett. She takes the place of the Bay State, for a short time while that steamer is being prepared for winter service. We scarcely need say any thing of her clerk, (Mr. Fairchild,) his proverbial kindness and power to please is so universally known, that praise would be superfluous. The Governor is a good boat in every particular, and elegantly furnished.

THE LECTURES before the Mechanics and Manufacturers, we are told, will be given hereafter at the Mill Street Church. The third lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening next, by Mr. Russell, on Education.

The house was well filled on Wednesday evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, by persons to listen to the *Lecture* of Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson, but we are sorry to say, it came far short of what was anticipated from such a distinguished man.

OUR BUNDLE.—We are under great obligations to Mr. Charles N. Tilley, for the interest he took in getting our bundle of Messages from New York on Wednesday last. The boat did not arrive in New York until near two o'clock, P. M.

THE JANUARY NUMBER of Godey's Lady's Book, has been on our table for a number of days and but for a press of other matter, should have been noticed ere this. This favorite and old established monthly—which amidst the contest of works of the same kind for supremacy, has for years well maintained its standing—appears this time in an entire new dress, and is most splendidly embellished. The contents are of the first order, and from the pens of the best writers of the country. To such of our readers as may wish to secure a beautiful ornament for their table, we cannot too highly commend Godey's Lady's Book. It may be seen at B. J. Tilley's.

Mr. WILLIAM W. WALLIS, will please accept our thanks, for Boston papers of last evening.

UNDERGROUND DENS NEAR TRENTON. It appears by the State Gazette that two old caves have been found in the bank of the Assanpink creek, boarded up and provided with stores, which were built by a number of the idle and mischievous boys of South Trenton, from 10 to 14 years of age, for gambling, drinking, &c.

A settlement has been projected at Otta-beite by the Swedes. An expedition, comprising three hundred persons, mostly farmers and mechanics, left Stockholm a short time since for that destination. The book-sellers of the city presented them with a library for their outfit.

Colonel James Butterfield, of Tyngsborough, was shockingly killed on the Concord Railroad, in Chelmsford, on Monday evening. To avoid a coming train of cars, he stepped down from one track to the other, and was run down by the train going in the opposite direction. He leaves a wife and children.

DEATH FROM THE FALL OF AN AWNING POST.—The New York Courier & Enquirer gives an account of the death, on Saturday morning last, of James Seigler, in that city, from the sudden fall of an iron awning post which had been snapped in twain by a severe gale of wind then blowing. Mr. Seigler was struck on the head and felled to the ground, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. He resided in Patterson, N. J., where he leaves a wife and child. This is the second fatal accident from the same cause which has occurred within a short time.

A ROGUE.—On Sunday night, a man about 40 years of age, sandy complexion, five feet 10 inches in height, and weighs about 60 pounds, who had shipped on board of the schooner Brookhaven, lying in this harbor, stole the quadrant, spy-glass and a quantity of clothing, from the vessel, came ashore and represented himself as an officer of the whaling brig lying in the harbor belonging to Westport. At the United States Hotel he pawned the spyglass for \$2 and engaged a horse of Mr. Anthony Stewart, to carry him to Fall River. On the way to Fall River, he several times attempted to persuade the driver to leave the buggy on various pretences, but without success. On reaching Fall River, about midnight, the driver got out at the Hotel for the purpose of awakening the inmates, when the rogue in the buggy drove off with the horse and buggy, since which time nothing has been heard of them.

The horse is described as a sorrel, bob-tail, with a white face.—*Daily Herald.* Since the above was in type, the horse and buggy have been found. The man escaped to New York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—In the case David Kirby vs Job Tripp, the Jury found a verdict against the Dr.

James Hennessey vs Richard Hazard.—This was an action for the recovery of an amount due for work and labor done.

H. Y. Cranston & Son for Plt. Pearce & Turner for Dr.

After being out all night, the Jury returned a verdict for Plt., for the amount claimed, \$33.07 and costs.

Job Tripp, convicted at the last Term of an assault on Amey Kirby, was sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars and costs.

William Manchester vs Edward Almy.

This is the famous hog case, where the Plt. alleges that his hog was killed by the Dfs dog. It has caused a good deal of excitement, particularly in Portsmouth; the cost and expenses, thus far, are about fifty times the original amount in dispute between the parties.

H. Y. Cranston & Son and W. H. Potter for Plt. Pearce & Turner for Dr.

Verdict for the Plaintiff fifteen dollars and cost.

Daily News.

GEN. JACKSON'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

A young American artist, Mr. Clark Wells, is now engaged upon the model of an equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, which is intended to be cast of bronze, with the cannons taken, at the battle of New Orleans by old Hickory. The group will be three times as large as life, and be erected on a pedestal twenty feet high, in front of the President's house in Washington. It is the first bronze equestrian statue ever attempted in the United States, and it will be the first in the world in which the horse stands on its hind legs by its own equilibrium. That of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, and that of Louis XIV, in Paris, so famous all over Europe, represent the same attitude, but they are supported by the tail of the animal, the extremity of which is riveted to the pedestal.—*Boston Post.*

A RAT! A RAT!—The Yankee Blade tells a story of a green horn, who was absorbed during the closet scene in Hamlet where the prince upbraids his mother. A rat, taking advantage of his stillness, approached the pea-nuts, &c., which lay at his feet, in the pit. The countryman finally found the varmint nibbling his shoe leather, and prepared for action. At this moment the cry of Polonius behind the arras aroused the mad prince, who ran up the stage, crying out, "A rat! a rat! dead for a deuce!" just as the countryman brought down with crushing force, his cow-hide boots upon the offending rat's head, and leaping to his feet he cried with wild delight:

"This way, mister, this way! Here he is; here he is!" at the same time holding up his mangled victim by the tail, to the view of the whole theatre."

Oranges equal to those of Havana are raised near Mobile, at Pascagoula, and on the coast near New Orleans. The proprietor of thirty trees on Mon Louis Island, twenty miles south of Mobile, realizes \$2000 or \$1000 a year for his oranges. He sent to an editor twelve on one small branch.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A widow lady, a resident of Millbury, attempted suicide by poison last week, in consequence of some misunderstanding between herself and a man with whom it is understood she had entered into marriage proposals. The effects of the poison were arrested by the aid of medical attendance, and the widow was saved.—*Worcester Telegraph.*

COINER ARRESTED IN CAMBRIDGE.—On Monday night, about nine o'clock, Ira M. Landers, who has been employed in Davenport & Bridge's car factory, was arrested in Cambridge, on a charge of having and passing counterfeit coin of the denomination of five and ten cent pieces and nine-pieces. He has passed several of the coin, and in consequence, a warrant for his arrest was obtained. When taken into custody, he had twenty-five counterfeit pieces about his person. On searching his premises, more than one hundred and fifty pieces were found in a trunk in the cellar, and also the implements with which he cast the coin. The next morning he was brought before Justice G. W. Livermore, where he waived an examination, and was bound over in the sum of \$1000 to take his trial at the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex county.—*Traveller.*

A RAFT OF MONKEYS.—A singular and almost touching drama was lately observed by the crew of a French sloop of war, recently returned from a voyage to the seas of India. A dozen monkeys had been put on board and tied on deck, where they delighted the old tars from morning till night with their frolics and gambols. Some, however, discontented with the short means allotted to them, broke their chains, invaded the captain's cabin, jumped over chairs and tables, spilt the ink on official documents and behaved in such an inconsiderate manner that their death was resolved upon and the warrant signed on the spot. The order to throw the poor innocent victims overboard was received with general sadness on the forward deck. The old sailors, after a long consultation, came to the conclusion that a raft might be built upon which the poor creatures might at least find one chance of salvation. All hands were soon at work and the raft completed; a small mast was made fast to it, a sail hoisted in the direction of the current, a good supply of biscuit and crackers and a cask of water were put on board, and the twelve unfortunate outlaws were abandoned to their unhappy fate. We have been told and willingly believe that the old sailors were moved even to tears and waving their hats remained on deck, watching with anxious solicitude the frail embarkation until it was out of sight, and disappeared toward the land, where they hoped it might ashore on some neighboring coast.

Boston Transcript.

IN A FIX.—A chimney sweep, while ascending the chimney of a house situated in Fitzwater street above Passunk Road on Friday afternoon last, became fastened in the bend of the flue, and there he stuck for more than an hour and a half. All efforts to extricate him during this time were made in vain. Finally, Mr. Wm. S. Richard, a bricklayer, broke a hole through the breast-work of the chimney, and the sweep, who by this time had become insensible, was relieved from his perilous situation. Restoratives were applied, and the sweep soon recovered.—*Phila. Republic.*

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The Josiah Lawrence, from New-Orleans, and the Gondolier, from Pittsburgh, both for St. Louis, came in contact on the Mississippi, 22d ult., and the latter was sunk. She had a full cargo of Pittsburgh goods, all of which are lost or greatly damaged. The Gondolier was insured for \$12,000, and her upper works and machinery may be raised and saved.

LEAP YEAR.—Are the girls aware that there remains but two or three weeks, during which to exercise their ancient privilege of catching a husband? It behooves those who have not yet caught any one in the matrimonial noose, to bestir themselves.—Only think four years will pass before another chance will offer, and you may be an old maid by that time! However, we suppose a remainder is not much indeed, for the girls are generally pretty well aware of their privileges about this time. At least we should judge so, from what is passing around us. We know of not a few cases in which they have made a haul. We shall expect any number of marriage notices between this and the first of January. Of course they will be accompanied by a slice of the cake!—*Portland Transcript and Pioneer.*

NEWBURYPORT.—The people of Newburyport are in a wonderful state of excitement on account of numerous domestic robberies, committed upon entries, parlors and chambers, in a most daring manner.—We learn that one house was entered on Sunday evening and robbed of \$300 and a gold watch, while the family were at a lecture, and that many other families have suffered, more or less severely, in coats, umbrellas and silver spoons. The eyes of the whole town are fixed upon a single individual and his satellites, but the latter must be extremely numerous to cover all offences which are laid to their charge.

A LEVIATHAN STEAMSHIP.—The New York Sun, which is famous for the magnificence of its projects, suggests the building of a steamship, one thousand feet long. It says:—

"A steamer one thousand feet long would be the Leviathan of the Ocean, the wonder of the world, and the treasure box of its owners. Its size and strength would defy the perils of the sea, the storm and hurricane would beat against it as against a rock. It would be equal to the transportation of whole colonies of emigrants to any quarter of the globe, with an inexhaustible supply of coal and provisions. On the long voyages to India and China, these leviathan steamers would strip all smaller craft of existence. The tremendous power that could be brought to bear upon their gigantic frames would make them unrivalled in speed. In the transaction of commerce, emigration and war, they would be alike invaluable. Such a steamer might be built fire and bomb proof, and bearing down upon an ordinary steamer or fleet of steamers, crush them like so many cockle shells."

HEROIC.—Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a man in attempting to jump on board of the East Boston ferry boat as she was leaving the slip on the city side, struck his breast severely against her stern, and fell overboard. In an instant a sailor, who was standing on the drop, plunged in, and after a desperate struggle—for the man had been severely stunned and was sinking fast—he succeeded in saving him. Nearly a hundred people witnessed the scene, and many expressed their warm approbation of the sailor's conduct, but he was too exhausted to pay much attention to the numerous compliments tendered him. When asked his name he replied—"It's of no consequence, no body cares a copper for me." The man whom he saved was seriously injured. How disinterestedly is such acts, how beautifully it contrasts with the cold, unfeeling avarice which balances dollars against human life.—*Boston Post.*

A NEW CITY.—The Buffalo Express says that a company, consisting of gentlemen of Cleveland (Ohio), and Albany forwarders, has been organized, with the purpose of founding a new commercial depot at Tonawanda, twelve miles below Buffalo. They have purchased 1400 acres of land lying on Niagara river and Tonawanda creek, in the village of Tonawanda, for which they have paid \$58,000, and are now receiving proposals for the construction of docks, elevators, warehouses, &c, necessary for the purposes of transshipment. The reasons assigned for the movement are the delays and embarrassments attendant upon the transshipping of property at Buffalo with the present harbor facilities.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Dec. 7th.

At market during the week, 876 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 3 pairs Working Oxen, 27 Cows and Calves, 400 Sheep, 2400 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra 6 1/2 First quality 5 75 ; second 5 25 third 4 75.

Stores.—In good demand.—Yearling \$14 a \$20; two year old 11 to 14; three year old \$14 a 25.

Working Oxen.—No Sales.

Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$19, \$20, \$30, \$34.

Sheep.—Small lots at 1 00, 1 42, 1 50, and 2 00.

Swine.—34, a 4. At retail 34, a 4.

RUBBERS.—A fresh lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's RUBBERS, of every kind, or sale cheap for CASH, at NORMAN'S, No 95 Thames street. [Nov. 26.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOB PRINTING.

In its various branches, Executed with neat and fashionable type, and on the most reasonable terms, at the MERCURY OFFICE, No. 133 Thames street. Also Printing in Gold, Copper, and other fancy colours.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the sailor. It is now but about eighteen months, since the "Mountain Compound" was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. It has already been introduced in the principle cities and towns, both in the New England and Western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from Chemists, Druggists and Physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefited by the article.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

LT No article is so well adapted to the fashionable party for beautifying, moistening, and softening the Hair, and especially for its health and reproduction—removing dandruff, &c. For sale in Newport, at No. 1, Calonde Row, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent. July 1, 1848.—6m.

REDUCED PRICES FOR BOOTS.

NO 14 ANN STREET.

Near the American Museum, New York.

H. B. JONES.

Having adopted the cash system, and the motto "Quick sales and small profits," by which both buyer and seller are benefited, he respectfully invites both strangers and citizens to an examination of the quality and prices of his

CHOICE STOCK OF BOOTS.

The assortment embraces the following articles, which for style, durability and workmanship, challenge competition:

FINE FRENCH LEATHER DRESS BOOTS \$4.50 to 4.75

FINE FRENCH BOOTS, \$3.50 to 4.00

CONGRESS BOOTS, \$3.50 to 4.00

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, \$7.00

FRENCH WATER PROOF BOOTS, \$4.50 to 6.00

All warranted to give satisfaction. All

It will be observed that the prices are far below the ordinary demand for fashionable boots of superior quality, and therefore deserve the attention of all who may choose to suit themselves in the best manner at the smallest expense—the principle being adopted of "consulting the mutual interest of buyer and seller by manufacturing a good article and selling it at the lowest possible price for cash, and realizing a profit in the increased amount of sales and quick returns."

Remember, No. 14 ANN STREET, NEW YORK, near the American Museum.

Sept. 23, 1848.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Thursday evening 30th, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, WILLIAM HENRY GLADDOING, of this place, to Miss BETHEA MITCHELL, of New Shoreham.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Monday morning last, Mrs. MARTHA OMAN, widow of the late Mr. William Oman, in the 81st year of her age.

In this town, on Monday evening last, CATHERINE HALL, daughter of the late Deacon Benjamin Hall, aged 81 years.

In this town on Saturday last, HENRIETTA ELLERY, (colored,) aged about 80 years.

In Portsmouth on Friday evening, 1st, Mrs. SARAH C. GRINNELL, in the 54th year of her age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, Dec. 3.

Brigs Frances, Savage, fm Machias for New York; Sparrow, Gates, fm Machias for Philadelphia; Zelica, Larkin, fm Eastport for Baltimore; Hitchborn, fm Machias for New Haven; Stephen G. Bass, Winchester, fm Sidney for New York; Mattapoisett, Briggs, fm a whaling voyage, for Westport.

Sch'r's Florio, Thomas, fm Thomaston for Philadelphia; Creole, Young, fm New York for Portsmouth.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Brig Algonquin, Smith, fm Providence for Havana.

Sch'r B. Hunting, Ames, fm Boston for Baltimore.

Sloop Index, Bumpus, fm Albany for New Bedford.

CLD—Sch'r Warsaw, Newton, for New York.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

Brig Marcus, Pierce, fm Bangor for Providence.

Sloops J. D. Fish, Simmons, fm Fall River for New York; Essex, Miller, fm Fall River for New York; Excel, Hatch, fm Fall River for do; Jas. Bennett, Ingraham, fm Warren for do.

THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Sch'r Elias H. Henrick, Grant, fm Thomaston for New York; Monterey, fm Wareham for do; Larson Denn, Packard, fm Thomaston for do.

Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Fall River for New London.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Snow, Washburn, arr at Rio Janeiro the 11th.

Brig Prince de Joinville, Gardner, fm Havana, arr at New Orleans 22d.

Brig Perfect, Gardner, d'd fm New Orleans the 20th for St. Pierre, Me.

Sch'r Alexander, Dennis, fm Kingston, Jam., arr at Mobile the 23d.

Br Annawan, Almy, fm Wilmington, N. C., arr at Havana the 22d.

At Matanzas 21st ult., bark Express, Boss, for New York in 2 days.

Arr at New Bedford, 4th, ship Wm. & Henry, Benjamin, Pacific Ocean, Port Louis, Mauritius, Sept. 6, with 850 bbls sp oil; also arrived, ship Kingston, Cromwell, Atlantic Ocean, Fayal, Sept. 19, with 30 bbls sp oil, for Fairhaven.

North Kingstown Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Kingstown Bank, the following persons were elected Directors:—

Jonathan Reynolds, Jeffrey Davis, Pardon T. Hammond, Joseph C. Sanford, Jeremiah G. Chadsey, William G. Hammond, Ebron Sanford, Nicholas Spink, William Browning, Eliphalet Young, Alfred Updike, John J. Reynolds, Horatio N. Reynolds, Abel S. Baker, and Henry R. Reynolds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Jonathan Reynolds, Esq., was re-elected President of said bank. P. T. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Wickford, Nov. 25, 1848.—3w.

SHAWLS.—More Nice Long and Square Shawls, just received by

Oct 28. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Bagley's Gold PENS!

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.,

CONTINUE to manufacture their Premium Gold Pens and Pen-holders. Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, &c. Dealers supplied at the lowest trade prices. Warehouse, (Old Stand,) 189 Broadway, NEW YORK. December 9, 1848.

Winter Arrangement.

FOR PROVIDENCE.

Fare 75 Cents.

The steamer FERRY, Capt. Woolsey, leaves Newport, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 9 A.M. for Providence. Returning leaves Providence for Newport at 2 P.M.

Freight taken at the usual low rates. Dec. 9, 1848.

PRINTED BOOKINGS.—5-4, 6-4, and 8-4

printed Bookings, just opened by Dec. 9.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, holden December 4, 1848.

APPLICATION is made in writing, by George A. W. Tilley, that he or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator on the estate of SARAH L. TILLEY.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Dec. 4, 1848.

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of HENRIETTA ELLERY,

late of Newport, colored woman, dec'd, intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Dec. 4, 1848.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore by this Court appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of THOMAS C. SHERMAN,

late of Newport, Mariner, dec'd, presented for reception,

The same is referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

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